

ROBT E. PEARY, DISCOVERER OF POLE, IS DEAD

Succumbs After Long Ill-
ness and Many Operations
for Blood Transfusion.

FAMILY AT HIS BEDSIDE

Stood "on Top of Earth" in
Ninth Attempt—Made
Rear Admiral.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, discoverer of the North Pole, died early to-day at his Washington residence. For more than two years he had been suffering with pernicious anaemia, which required blood transfusions failed to alleviate. Recently the disease became acute, finally proving fatal.

Admiral Peary, who retained consciousness almost to the end, was surrounded by members of his immediate family when he died. With him were his wife, Mrs. Josephine D. Peary; his daughter, Mrs. Marie A. Stafford; and her husband, Edward Stafford; and his niece, Miss Madge Dieblich.

The disease which caused Admiral Peary's death made its appearance after he had finished a lecture tour in the interest of aerial preparedness, of which he was an ardent advocate. Since then blood transfusion operations have been performed thirty-five times, the last being at the naval hospital only a few days ago. These kept up his failing strength but did not check the progress of the disease.

Admiral Peary's Career.

In the history of the world's 300 years of effort at polar achievement the name of Robert Edwin Peary, American, stands out preeminent. And perhaps nowhere in the world's history is there a more conspicuous example of the indomitable association of a name with an ambition.

Small wonder then that the American people thrilled, paused and applauded when on the afternoon of September 6, 1909, two years after his Lotus Club speech, the following laconic message was received by the Associated Press by wireless and telegraph from Peary:

"INDIAN HARBOR, VIA Cape Ray N. E., West 6.—Stars and Stripes nailed to the North Pole."

Peary's actual attainment of the pole had been just five months before, on April 6. It had taken those five months for the explorer to get within halting distance of civilization, and when he did his short announcement opened the flood-gates of one of the bitterest scientific and personal public controversies of recent times.

Unknown to Peary when his first announcement of achievement reached civilization the world for four days had been celebrating the supposed success of Dr. Frederick A. Cook. Cook, on board a Danish steamship bound for Copenhagen, had telegraphed on September 2, 1909, nearly a year before Peary:

"While the claim of the Brooklyn physician had been questioned from the first he had many ardent supporters. And pending proof to the contrary, and for four days he had been hailed as the discoverer of the Pole, the conqueror of the uncharted northland. Then came Peary's famous message that Cook had 'nailed the world a gold brick,' followed by this more explanatory statement which reached New York by way of Indian Harbor, Labrador, on the afternoon of September 8:

"I have nailed the Stars and Stripes to the North Pole. This is authentic and correct. Cook's story should not be taken too seriously. The two Eskimos who accompanied him say he went to distance north and not out of sight of land. Other members of the tribe corroborate their story."

Felt Lure of Northland.
Peary was a draughtsman in the office of the Coast and Geodetic Survey in Washington when the lure of the northland first exerted its influence over him. He was at that time 30 years old. Peary was born at Cresson, Pa., in 1876, and lost his father when he was 3 years old. His mother moved to Portland, Me., and young Peary spent the greater part of his boyhood roaming about and exploring Casco Bay. He went to Bowdoin College, was graduated with training that was to stand him in good stead in years to come made something of a record as a runner and jumper. When he got his place in the Coast and Geodetic Survey he spent his spare time studying civil engineering, and finally passed into the naval service with the rank of Lieutenant.

Curiously enough his first assignment in the navy carried him to the tropics. He went as leader of the survey party that was to lay out the route for the Nicaraguan Canal.

It was probably fate that one day soon after his return sent the young naval lieutenant browsing about an obscure old bookshop in Washington. Whatever it was, fate or accident, something placed in Peary's hands a shelfwork volume from that moment Peary became an insatiable reader on the subject of the Arctic and virtually consecrated himself to polar exploration.

Obtaining leave from the naval service he first led an expedition to Greenland for the purpose of determining the extent of this little known territory. He discovered and named many points that since have borne familiar names, such as Independence Bay, Melville Land and Heilprin Land. In one of his later voyages to Greenland he discovered the famous meteorites, one of which may be seen in the New York Museum of Natural History.

Between these voyages Peary took to the lecture platform in an effort to raise funds for further exploration. The earnestness with which he threw himself into this task is evidenced by the fact that on one tour he delivered 168 lectures in ninety-six days, raising \$13,000.

The explorer's seventh voyage into the Arctic had to be given up when both his feet became frozen. Although he had reached the most northerly land in the world, the tip of Greenland, which he named Cape Morris J. Jessup, and had attained a latitude of 84.1, then the record of achievement in the Western Hemisphere. Peary wrote in his diary:

"The game is off. My dream of sixteen years is ended. I have made the best fight I knew. I believe it was a good one. But I cannot accomplish the impossible."

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, in his ship the Fram, reached 86 degrees and 14 minutes north latitude in 1896, and in 1900 the Duke of the Abruzzi reached 82.3, the best record at the time.

These achievements prompted Peary to try again. Accordingly on July 26, 1906, he set sail from North Sydney, C. E., on his eighth attempt to reach the Pole. He and his party were aboard the specially designed ship Roosevelt, a stout sailing vessel with reinforced stem and bows and auxiliary engines. With him were his veteran navigator, Capt. Bob Bartlett; Dr. Wolff, Charles Percy, steward; Matthew A. Hanson, Chief Engineer; George A. Wardwell, Prof. Ross G. Marvin and others.

"Only an Empty Bubble."
He reached 87 degrees 6 minutes, and wrote: "I thanked God with as good grace as possible for what I had been able to accomplish, though it was only an empty bubble compared with the splendid life for which I was straining my life."

"My flag was put out from the summit of the highest pinnacle near us, and a hundred feet or so beyond this I left a bottle containing a brief record and a piece of the flag which six years before I had carried around the northern end of Greenland. Then we started to return."

Peary was 52 years old when in July, 1908, he set out from New York on his ninth and successful attempt to reach the pole. The personnel of his party was, with one or two exceptions, the same as that which accompanied him on his eighth attempt.

Proceeding northward through Robeson Channel to the Kane Basin Peary established a winter base at Cape Sheridan on the Lincoln Sea on September 5. It was determined there to approach the pole in five detachments. This method was followed until the eighty-eighth parallel was reached, when Peary, with the negro Matt Henson left Capt. Bartlett, who was in charge of the fourth detachment, and accompanied by four Eskimos made the last dash of 13 miles in five days, reaching the pole April 6.

"Prize of Three Centuries."
"The first thing I did," wrote Peary in his own story of his achievement,

Explorer Dies in Washington Home.



Admiral Robert E. Peary as he appeared when on the trip in which he discovered the north pole.

Arctic trips. It was on one of these that his daughter, Marie Ahnighito Peary, was born. She has the distinction of having been born farther north than any other white child and became popularly known as "The Snow Baby."

Admiral Peary was a member of all the principal geographical societies of the world and held decorations from many foreign Governments. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternities and of the Lodge F. and A. M., named for Elisha Kent Kane, another American explorer of Arctic fame.

**STEFANSSON PAYS
TRIBUTE TO PEARY**
Says He Introduced Common Sense Methods in Exploration.

Common sense methods in exploration and the elimination of gallery heroes were what contributed most to Admiral Peary's success as an explorer, according to Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, who on learning of Admiral Peary's death yesterday said:

"Peary's greatest contribution to exploration was the introduction of common sense. Previously more emphasis had been laid on the heroism and tests of endurance developed by trips into the North. Peary adopted the methods of the Eskimoes, which were less dramatic, because they reduced hardship and suffering to a minimum. In that way he traveled in comparative comfort in the winter, the season found hard by his predecessors."

"I think Admiral Peary was easily the foremost explorer who ever ventured into the North. Personally he was a charming man and the somewhat harsh and brusque characteristics attributed to him never were found by those who knew him closely. In his opinions he was decidedly broad minded, and changed his views considerably as time and experience came to him."

**BRITISH LABOR ASKS
HALT IN HIGH COSTS**
Big Profiteers Stir Leaders to Action.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The constantly rising cost of living, which has been accentuated this week by further advances in some essential commodities, has induced the British Labor party to take action in order to meet the situation. J. R. Clynes, Laborite Member of Parliament and former Food Controller, to-day said the Labor party was planning a series of demonstrations in London and the provinces to demand drastic measures against profiteering.

**DRY U. S. BLAMED
FOR ALIEN EXODUS**
Poles, Czechs and Jugo-Slavs Arrive in Switzerland.

GENEVA, Feb. 20.—Thousands of Poles, Czechs and Jugo-Slavs who made small fortunes in America arrived in Switzerland recently on the way to their own countries, where their incomes will be increased 50 to 80 per cent by the rate of exchange.

Some of them are returning through patriotism or homesickness, but fully three-fifths because, they declare, America has gone dry, which they consider tyranny. Meaning the Swiss cafeterias are mixing a mild concoction labeled as whiskey which is being sold to the exiles at a high price.

FOR STATE VOTES ON 2.75 BEER
Minahan's Bill Would Settle Alcoholic Content Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Amendment of the Volstead prohibition enforcement act so as to permit the States by referendum to authorize the sale of 2.75 per cent. beer and 10 per cent. wine was proposed in a bill introduced to-day by Representative Minahan (N. J.).

"My bill," said Mr. Minahan, "merely provides for a sane, reasonable and logical method of enforcing the prohibition constitutional amendment."

When the Senate disposed of the urgent deficiency bill about the middle of the afternoon the treaty automatically came up. For a moment it seemed as if a vote might be taken on reservation No. 1. The Vice-President was on the point of ordering the roll call when Senator Hitchcock arose. His immediate purpose, he said, was to protest against a newspaper publication that he and probably the President really want the treaty as an issue in the campaign.

"I am not in a position to speak for

LEAGUE IN CAMPAIGN AS SENATE VIEWS IT

Hitchcock, Borah and Lenroot
Agree Root Has Forced
Issue.

MUCH REGRET EXPRESSED

Johnson Holds If Revision Is
Necessary the Time To Do
So Is Now.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The New York Republican convention put the treaty issue in the 1920 campaign for good or ill, as the Senate viewed matters to-day.

Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), the acting Democratic leader, made a carefully weighed speech for the Record protesting against the disposition to blame the Democrats for failure to ratify and insisting that the uncompromising Republican position solely was to blame.

To his statement Senators Borah (Idaho) and Lenroot (Wyo.) responded from the Republican side. The former surveyed the Record to demonstrate that Mr. Hitchcock was in error in putting the blame on the Republicans, insisting that from the beginning the Democrats had refused to consider any suggestions of compromise.

Mr. Borah, irreconcilable and advocate of carrying the treaty issue squarely to the people, rejoined over the New York convention utterance as the complete proof that the treaty is in the campaign and will be the dominant issue. He quoted Elihu Root's demand that the treaty be ratified with reservations and his pronouncement that the next President should initiate a revision of the League of Nations.

Reservations Not Popular.

If those two declarations do not put the treaty into politics Senator Borah demanded to know how it could be put there. He added "If you go in on this treaty issue you will come out with it stripped of reservations. I have talked to forty-two great mass meetings since this debate started, and I say to you that the people go to sleep when you talk to them about reservations."

Senator Johnson (Cal.), a candidate for the Republican nomination, took issue sharply with Mr. Root as to the immediate ratification of the treaty and after March 4 proceeding to revise the covenant. He insisted that if the covenant were so bad it must be revised without delay.

"Mr. Root's characterization of Article X was no less severe than its most implacable foe in the Senate," said Senator Johnson. "He said it was 'legally important' that the Senate prevent the ineradicable mistake of Article X."

"The position taken by Mr. Root seems to be that we should enter the League of Nations, but should transform it at once when the Republican party comes into power and make it something which it is not to-day and which it cannot be or do even with reservations. I cannot subscribe to such a doctrine. To join the league at present with the mental or expressed reservations that we are going to transmit it into something different within a year, is neither fair to the other members of the league nor just to the people of the United States."

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"I am not in a position to speak for

the President, of course," said Mr. Hitchcock, "but I feel authorized to say on behalf of Senators of the minority there is no disposition among Democrats to delay ratification of the treaty to make it a campaign issue. It is almost the unanimous wish of Democratic Senators to procure early ratification. They are willing to go more than half way for this purpose and in agreeing on an honorable compromise of differences over reservations. This is not a mere assertion; it is proved by the records of the Senate. It was on this side of the Chamber that the movement was started for reviving the treaty, and it was from the other side that the answer came the treaty was 'dead' and could not be revived. It was on this side the movement originated to form a bipartisan conference committee of a few Senators to consider the subject of compromise, and it was the Democrats in that conference that made every effort to procure compromise."

"It cannot be said these propositions of compromise are not liberal. Republican Senators have gone so far as to declare there is no substantial difference between them and the League reservation on Article X. Now, if we had not shown a disposition to compromise, to go half way toward an agreement, we might be charged with a design to delay ratification, but we have gone the limit of compromise; we have gone to the point where to go further would be to surrender."

"I would not have it understood I am afraid of this issue in the campaign. I am not. I believe if it is forced into the campaign it would be the dominant issue and that the people will decide it in favor of the League of Nations and against the obstructionists."

Lenroot Disputes Assertion.

Senator Lenroot challenged the statement that the Democrats and not the Republicans had displayed a spirit of compromise. On the other hand, Mr. Lenroot insisted that to the very moment of voting on ratification in November Mr. Hitchcock refused to consider any compromise proposition to consider any reservation.

"The Senator says," said Mr. Lenroot, "that the bipartisan conference was initiated by the Democrats. I insist it was initiated by the Republicans despite that on the Republican side it was recognized that there could be no change in the substance in the reservation on Article X."

"Gentlemen will finally recognize that it is impossible to keep this issue out of the campaign," said Senator Borah. The New York Republicans have made it the dominating issue of the 1920 campaign."

Like Mr. Johnson, Mr. Borah entirely disagrees with the suggestion that this country should immediately enter the League of Nations and then immediately after March 4 should initiate a world movement to reform the league. He thinks the safe thing is to stay out.

PREMIERS TAKE UP TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Continued from First Page.

cooperative societies will be left over by the council until Premier Millerand returns here from Paris. Mr. Millerand, as is well known, is most interested in dispositions in Asia Minor, which may be radically changed on account of this latest Bolshevik menace, as well as by the Cilician massacres.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, speaking in the House of Commons to-night, announced that the Great Britain in Cairo had issued a decree in which he branded Bolshevism as heretical and warned all Moslems against it. This announcement by Sir Hamar was a prelude to a series of international questions in the course of which Premier Lloyd George promised the House that he would not commit Great Britain in connection with the Constantinople settlement and the Turkish peace further than was known already to his members had an opportunity to debate the question further. The date for this debate was set for one day next week.

Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for War, reiterated his promise that the British army would be reduced to 200,000 officers and men in the course of the present financial year, as was outlined in the budget. This brought up the question of whether the German army had been reduced in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty.

"The military forces at Germany's disposal are sufficient only to maintain internal order," Mr. Churchill replied.

Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, renewed his former expressions of financial optimism. He condemned the proposal to make a levy on trinkets and gold and silver plate to meet the nation's indebtedness. "I am confident that by restricting imports and stimulating exports we will be able to meet the national obligations," he said.

**NEW HITCH ARISES
OVER RUSSIAN TRADE**
Soviet Suspects Political Aims in the Proposal.

By the Associated Press.
COPENHAGEN, Feb. 19.—In view of the recent pronouncement in Paris by the Supreme Economic Council the Soviet Government is reconsidering its attitude toward the plan for trading with Russia through cooperative societies," said Maxim Litvinoff, the Russian Soviet representative here to-day. "The suspicion that some people under cover of that plan are pursuing far reaching political aims has gained new ground and the whole plan soon may prove to have died before its birth."

Of dealing with Russia immediately by countries which are prepared for direct communication through proper trade organizations in Russia. This perhaps requires some courage, but such courage will be repaid. I understand that some countries already are moving in this direction."

Just what "pronouncement" made by the members of the economic council in Paris was referred to Mr. Litvinoff is not apparent. The Supreme Council is used on January 24 a note outlining to the representatives of the Russian Central Cooperative Union the details concerning the partial lifting of the blockade against Russia. Later, on February 6, doubt as to the practical working of the plan for the partial resumption of

trade with Russia developed at the session of the Council of Ambassadors. It was asserted that the Soviet Government, after having said it would consent to the proposed restricted trading through the cooperative societies, had shown a disposition to tie up the societies with official administration in such a way as to make even partial trading impossible.

LABORITE LOSES IN ENGLAND.
Independent Candidate Wins in Wrexham Election.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The bye election for member of the House of Commons for the Wrexham Division of Shropshire, recently held, resulted in the election of Charles Palmer, Independent, by 3,341 plurality over Charles Duncan, the Labor candidate, and John Bayley, Coalition Liberal.

One man out of every thirty-eight is a fisherman by trade.

In fact, the Japanese eat more fish than any other people in the world.

And what phenomenal progress the Japanese have made in the last half century!

The cod, the favorite fish of the Flowery Kingdom, is a genuine treat as served at CHILDS.

Finely shredded, mixed with fluffy mashed potatoes and fried a golden brown—every Friday.

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